

WEATHER REPORT.

Observation taken at 6 a. m. today for previous 24 hours.

Salt Lake City, Utah: Barometer, 29.51 inches. Current temperature, 21; maximum temperature, 34; minimum temperature, 21; mean temperature, 28, which is 4 degrees below normal.

Accumulated excess of precipitation since January 1st, 171 degrees.

Total precipitation from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m., 41 inch.

Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1st, 43 inch.

FORECAST TILL 6 P. M. THURSDAY

Local forecast for Salt Lake City and vicinity:

Fair tonight and Thursday; slight changes in temperature.

Fair—Made at San Francisco; Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

WEATHER CONDITION.

Pressure has increased rapidly over the western portion of the country, the crest of the "high" extending from the Pacific northwest south-eastward over the great basin. The storm is now apparently central over the Middle Gulf States. Precipitation has fallen over northern Utah, Montana, Wyoming, eastern Colorado, New Mexico, Illinois, and Texas. It is generally colder over the lower Missouri and lower the Rocky Mountain Mississippi valleys.

L. H. MURDOCH, Section Director.

TODAY'S TEMPERATURE.

10 a. m., 23; 12 noon, 30; 2 p. m., 30; 3 p. m., 33.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS...

CIRCULATION TODAY, 20,855.

To-day's Metals.

SILVER, 61 1/2  
LEAD, \$4.00  
CASTING COPPER 15 3/4 cents a lb.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Hon. Thomas Kearns, Utah's new United States senator, left for Washington today accompanied by his manager, Mr. Lippman.

The county school teachers will meet at the Latter-day Saints' college Saturday at 10:30 to hear a lecture by Prof. G. H. Brimhall.

David L. Hartwell and Albert Matheison have been appointed as mail carriers for the outlying districts. They will begin work on February 1st.

C. W. Morgan and Laura H. Warr, of Nephi, were married by Judge Hall, in his court room this morning. After the ceremony had been performed the judge congratulated the happy couple, and remarked that "of late his time had largely been occupied in trying divorce cases, but that he would rather tie one good knot than sever a half dozen unsatisfactory ones."

Two applications for pardon have been received by Attorney General Breiden. The first was from a man named... The second was from a man named...

Attorney-General Breiden today handed down an opinion to the superintendents of public institutions of the State. It is, that under the law, the county superintendents of public schools may be allowed necessary and actual traveling expenses for visiting the various district schools in their counties, this to be paid out of the contingent funds of their offices.

Henry Attenbrand, the president of the Manhattan Matting company of New York and of the Gallatin Valley Land and Irrigation company of Montana, left the Kenyon hotel in Salt Lake City, Idaho, and for the company's property in Montana. He is much interested in the Bear River canal, and thinks Utah has some fine valleys.

Mr. Attenbrand says that all Gallatin Valley needs is some more good irrigation funds. He intends to visit Salt Lake again on his way East in a few weeks.

A special organ recital was given at the Tabernacle yesterday, by Prof. McMillan, for the benefit of Messrs. Henry Feltman, Chas. V. Boumann, and G. B. Hodges, three distinguished New York business men. Although the organ was not in the best of condition, the gentlemen expressed their delight at hearing the great instrument, and were especially pleased with the manner in which Prof. McMillan rendered the "Intermezzo." They were lavish in their praise of the organ and the way in which it was played.

Mr. Lorenzo Snow, President of the "Navigatore General Italiana," known as the Royal steamship line in Italy.

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company was established in 1873, and has since opened more than twenty-six thousands savings accounts. Have you an account? If not, start one NOW.

LORENZO SNOW, President.

GEORGE M. CANNON, Cashier.

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK.

Interest paid on savings. W. F. Armstrong, president. P. W. Madsen, vice president. J. E. Caine, cashier.

UTAH COAL.

Castle Gate, Sunnyside and Clear Creek—Lump, \$5.00 per ton. Winter Quarters Lump and all nut coal, \$4.75 per ton. Anthracite all sizes, \$5.50 per ton. 75 South Main St., Telephone, 429.

D. J. SHARP, Agt.

HISTORICAL DATA.

In accordance with appointments made at the last Priesthood meeting held in the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, Elder Andrew Jensen, of the Historical office, will visit the following wards in the order named:

January 20, 7 p. m.

Twenty-third ward, Friday, February 1, 10 a. m.

Twenty-fourth ward, Saturday, February 2, 10 a. m.

Attendance of old settlers, ward clerks, quorum and association secretaries, with all books and records, both new and old, is kindly solicited.

M'MILLAN BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

After a Lengthy and Spirited Discussion it Went to the Senate by an Overwhelming Majority.

By the overwhelming majority of 37 votes to 6, the McMillan bill passed the lower house of the Legislature yesterday afternoon, and will probably have almost as generous a margin in the Senate this afternoon. Here is the bill as it reads after some trifling changes which were made in its phrasing:

"Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any board of health, board of education, or any other public board, acting in this State under police regulations or otherwise, to compel by resolution, order or proceedings of any kind the vaccination of any child, or person of any age, or making vaccination a condition precedent to the attendance of any public or private school in the State of Utah, either as pupil or teacher."

When in the regular course the McMillan bill was reached under the head of unfinished business there was a hush in the House. Members leaned back in their chairs to await the coming storm and many among the crowd which thickly lined the visitors' gallery tipped or craned their necks the better to keep watch on the proceedings and miss nothing that was going on.

THE OPENING GUN.

The first to claim the privilege of the floor was Mr. Van Horne, of Salt Lake: "It is often argued," said he, "that compulsory vaccination deprives the citizen of part of his liberty. Nationally this may be right, but in civilized communities individuals must submerge their individual rights in the common weal. I am of an age to judge for myself whether or not I should be vaccinated, but no parent has the right to expose the health of his child to the parental heart there is a feeling that the public health is a matter which touches the heart of every citizen. The best judicial opinion of the medical fraternity of the world is that every child should be safeguarded against this loathsome disease. The question before us is the vaccination of school children. I, for one, am conscientiously and faithfully against the passage of this bill."

"Do you believe in compulsory vaccination?" asked Mr. McMillan.

"Yes, I do," answered Van Horne. "I believe in every person, young or old, being vaccinated, but as it is a physical reason why he should not."

HEWLETT FAVORED IT.

Mr. Hewlett declared himself in favor of the bill. He cited the case of a young woman in Utah who had suffered badly from smallpox, yet said she would rather have it a thousand times than be vaccinated.

UTAH COUNTY AGITATION.

Mr. Homer of Utah county said that it seemed to him that this was a question which was agitating the whole of Utah county.

"When I went down to Provo, on the end of last week," said he, "it seemed to me that every one wanted me to take an oath to vote for the bill. This is not a question of the merits of vaccination, but one of compulsory vaccination. I believe vaccination is good, and as my family has been vaccinated, but as my family has been vaccinated I will vote for the bill."

LEHIS EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Evans of Utah county said: "I was mayor of Lehi and chairman of the board of health when smallpox was at its worst in our city. Nineteen quarantine flags were up at one time, and the people advocated closing the schools, but under medical advice the schools were kept open. At this time we received an order from the State board of health to close the schools to all unvaccinated children. People say that the statute was never intended to be construed this way. I should have been at the Sunday schools, dances, meetings, and so forth. I shall certainly vote for the passage of the McMillan bill."

STRUCK BOTH ALIKE.

Mr. Bench of Sanpete said that in Fairview most of the cases had been among adults. He read a letter from the mayor of that city, saying that smallpox had stricken the vaccinated and unvaccinated alike. The schools had been continually running, but they had been able to trace one single case to the school children.

"Why should we close the schools and not other places where the disease is rampant?" He finished by stating that he "was not opposed to vaccination, but the people in our locality have suffered as much from it as smallpox."

ONLY ONE SIDE.

Mr. Langton of Cache said there was only one phase of the question that should be considered, and that was whether the bill would be a benefit or a detriment to the people of Utah. He said that he had been told that the bidders of his constituents, he concluded.

MR. MAUGHAN OF CACHE SAID:

"We as a body will make no mistake when we vote for the passage of the McMillan bill."

SHARP IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Sharp of Carbon said that 90 per cent of his constituents were against the passage of the bill. He believed that the passage of the bill would guard against contagion, where children could not.

WORSE THAN SMALLPOX.

Mr. Harmon of Emery said: "I doubt whether or not vaccination is a good thing. In our county it has proved worse than smallpox. No man or body of men have the right to say that I shall make my strong and healthy children sick. They had to take it as a result of vaccination, and I know personally of other cases where it is doubtful if the people will ever recover. The consensus of the opinion of the world is against vaccination, and I resent the idea that the people of this State are governed by fanaticism." A round of applause greeted this outburst, which was quickly hushed by the speaker's gavel.

WHY SCHOOLS ALONE.

Mr. Kelly of Millard remarked that a great deal had been said on the subject and that the bill would pass by an overwhelming majority. Being a young man he considered that he had no right in his limited experience to judge as to the efficacy of vaccination. He believed that the preponderance of evidence was in favor of the physicians, and that although he had not been vaccinated himself, vaccination was the proper thing to stamp out smallpox. But if we closed the schools there were many other public meeting places which were just as bad for spreading contagion.

BLAMES THE DOCTORS.

Mr. Anderson of Weber said that he was in receipt of many letters and petitions against compulsory vaccination. We are not here to express our own views so much as those of the people we represent. There has been some bullheadedness on the part of the physicians, who I think, have gone about matters in a wrong way. There are many things provided for in the statutes, such as getting rid of the filth in our cities, which have been ignored.

AS TO INSPECTION.

Mr. McFarland, of Weber, started in by asking the last speaker if he knew of any school child who had carried infection. Mr. Bishop replied in the negative, and Mr. McFarland replied that the gentlemen from Utah had expressed his views. He mentioned the case of a young woman, a neighbor of his, who was vaccinated last summer and had not yet recovered from the effects of it. He said he knew of several children who had become seriously ill through vaccination.

PEOPLE WANTED IT.

Mr. Johnson, of Utah county, said he would vote for the bill because the people were in favor of it. In Springfield, his home, five out of six wanted the bill passed, and they were reasonable people too. When they had thirty cases in the last year, schools, meetings places, dance halls were closed, and no objection had been made.

AXTON'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Axton, of Salt Lake, then asked the clerk to read his amendment to the bill. It provided that in the event of an epidemic the State board of health should have power to so arrange schools in cities of the first and second class as to separate vaccinated from unvaccinated children. He said that most of the members were in favor of the bill because they had received petitions in favor of it. He recalled the petition to Congress in the E. H. Roberts case, and asked how many present were in favor of the action Congress had taken.

MR. WILLIAMS REPLIES.

Mr. Williams, of Salt Lake, and chairman of the committee on public health, said that the bill was in favor of 90 per cent of the school children had already been vaccinated. The passage of the bill, he said, would not abrogate any authority of the board of health.

MR. M'MILLAN CLOSES.

Mr. McMillan, the author of the bill, had the privilege of closing the debate. After alluding to the action of a certain journal of Salt Lake in alluding to the bill as a "quarantine measure," he said that it was his belief that all classes were in favor of the passage of the bill as a measure of relief. There was controversy among the physicians. At their meeting, one of the physicians, Dr. Woodbury had been suffering from was not due to vaccination. Dr. Richards had said that it might be. He could not say positively. There showed a variance of opinion among the physicians, and the speaker said that he did not know whether he was in favor of vaccination or not. But he was certainly not in favor of compulsory vaccination.

PUBLIC RIGHTS.

Mr. Van Wageningen of Wasatch said that it was not a question of the honesty of the medical men but a matter of infringing on public rights.

DENOUNCED THE BILL.

Mr. Stuart, of Salt Lake said: "As a country member of Salt Lake county I would like to ask Mr. McGregor of Iron county why it is that he presents a petition from people living in West Jordan, and if he is acquainted with the people, one of the petitioners, Mr. McGregor said he knew none of the petitioners, but had presented the petition because it had been given him for that purpose. Mr. Stuart said that out of 300 odd vaccinations in Sandy he had heard of no evil effects. He denounced the McMillan bill as class legislation."

DIDN'T LIKE COMPULSION.

Mr. McGregor said he believed that vaccination made people immune to smallpox, but did not believe in making it compulsory.

QUARANTINE THE REMEDY.

Mr. Maughan of Cache said in answer to Stuart's statement about vaccination in Sandy that it was quarantine not vaccination that had stamped out the disease in his county.

CALLS IT RIDICULOUS.

Mr. Smith asked him whether he considered the opening of the schools to unvaccinated children a quarantine regulation. Mr. Maughan replied that he did.

"All right, I can't talk to you," said Smith. He continued: "I was in hopes that I could keep out of this discussion, but it seems to me that the statement by two members on the floor opening the schools is a quarantine measure so ridiculous that I feel bound to express myself on the subject. To open the schools to unvaccinated children is not a quarantine regulation and never can be. It hastens the spread of disease. Besides you people who are advocating this bill are only cutting off your own noses. It is not an anti-compulsory vaccination bill. Let smallpox become epidemic and both vaccinated and unvaccinated children will have to stay away from the schools. Theatricals and all places of public gatherings will be closed. It is true that if we can exclude every man in his own house we may break up the disease, but to allow them to go to large and small schools is to spread the disease. From Emery's talk about rather having smallpox than being vaccinated is ridiculous. He asked Mr. Harmon if he had ever seen a case of confluent smallpox. Harmon replied that he had seen cases of what physicians called smallpox."

MAUGHAN'S BOLD QUESTION.

Mr. Maughan broke in with the question, "Have we got any smallpox in Utah?" Mr. Smith said he was not ready to pass on that question. He then stated that the British government had thrown 2,000 troops who were vaccinated into contact with natives in South Africa, and that while the natives had been vaccinated and the British troops had been vaccinated, the British troops had been vaccinated and the natives had been vaccinated. He also brought up the Franco-Prussian war argument in favor of the vaccinated German troops.

"I repeat," he continued, "the object of this bill is to keep the schools open so you will find that you will only succeed in closing them."

DIFFERENCE IN DANGER.

"Do you think that there is more danger of contagion in the public schools than in the Sunday schools?" asked Mr. Evans. "Just five times as much," answered Smith, "because there are five days a week of public school."

PERSONAL RIGHTS.

N. L. Morris of Salt Lake asked why vaccinated children should not carry the germs in their clothes as well as those unvaccinated. Smith replied that if a single case of smallpox could make no difference any way as they would not contract the disease. Mr. Morris related statistics to show that 14 per cent of vaccinated people had taken smallpox. He spoke of the reported sufferings from vaccination, and argued that if we did not know as physicians and some others about vaccination still we did know what vaccination was and we would not have those rights imposed upon us when we permitted our theaters and ball rooms to remain open.

When Morris sat down Smith proposed an amendment to the bill that in case of an epidemic of smallpox, it should be in the power of boards of health to enforce such rules as might be necessary to preserve the public health. This and an amendment offered later by Axton were both voted down.

IN MILD FORM ONLY.

Mr. Gardner of Utah county was the next speaker. He said that the disease had been in so mild a form that people had not been seriously worked up over it. He thought that the vaccination was a more serious matter than the disease, and the medical profession had failed to convince him that it was a preventive of the disease. "In my town," he said, "out of 2,300 people, 124 were vaccinated and 27 vaccinated persons took the disease. I have been mayor of the city and chairman of the board of health and therefore in a position to know about the public welfare. I believe that the medical profession has been a little unwise in trying to force these measures."

THE VOICE OF A VETERAN.

"Mormon" Reminiscences—An Honored Octogenarian—Letter from Hawaii.

To the Editor:

The enclosed letter from Elder John M. Horner contains historical data, which, no doubt, will interest many readers of the "News." When the forty odd Elders reached San Francisco in the spring of 1853, en route to China, Siam, Hindooistan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, etc., as missionaries, Elder Horner and his brother gave us some fifty-five hundred dollars to cover our transportation to the several fields of labor assigned us by the Presidency and Apostles.

I am glad to learn, after a lapse of forty-eight years since we met in "Frisco," that Elder Horner is still hearty and hale physically, mentally and spiritually. So may he continue to the end of his days on earth is my fervent prayer.

A MILTON MUSSEY.

Pauline, Hamakua, H. I. Jan. 5, 1901.

A. Milton Mussey, Esq., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Brother—Your welcome letter bearing date of December 18th, 1899, at hand, and contents noted with much interest, as bringing to mind occurrences and pleasant association of near forty-eight years ago. That you refer to as "a liberal donation" I never regretted. I have regretted that I did not do more while I had the means at command: \$1,500 tithing, \$500 to Brother P. P. Pratt to assist him on his Chile mission, and the balance I never regretted. I have regretted that I did not do more while I had the means at command: \$1,500 tithing, \$500 to Brother P. P. Pratt to assist him on his Chile mission, and the balance I never regretted.

My partner—and myself from the property we then owned.

Our loss was brought on by money paid to the large friendly endowments. You can get some idea of it from the sketch of personal history contained in the book I mail to you with this letter. Hundreds of Salt Lake's best business men suffered similar losses and mental and physical afflictions. And to prevent all such money paying to the object of the book you refer to, I mail you two with two circulars in each. I am pleased to send them. I have sent out over one hundred to various individuals, public libraries, editors, etc.

I receive the Deseret News quite regularly, and I am pleased to hear of the success the "Mormons" have made settling up the valleys of the mountains, in the United States, Mexico and Canada. Success to them, and may the Father continue his blessings. I have not been at the headquarters of the Saints since the martyrdom of the Prophet. I was in Nauvoo two different years before. The first time I stopped on the street by Brother Brastus Snow; he shook my hand, talked some, as he left he said: "Brother Horner, you are a fine looking man, come and see me." The last time I was there only a short time; as the convention which I attended nominated him for President, appointed me as one of its delegates to New Jersey—my native State—to lecture and endeavor to elect the Prophet President of the United States, and persuade the people to buy up all the slaves and get rid of slavery by the year 1860; that was the Prophet's counsel to the nation. What blood and treasure would have been saved had that counsel been heeded! I started with the rest of my company in 1846 from New York in the ship Brooklyn for California, where the Church was expected to stop and did stop, but it stopped in eastern California, and I in western, and the fates have since kept me away. The Great Father has been faithful to me. I will be 80 years old next June. Yet I do my reading and writing without glasses. My hair retains its natural color, but my whiskers are gray. My health is good, so I am able to do and to bring them to this meeting without fail. The secretaries of the different organizations of the Stake are reminded to send in their reports as soon as possible. JAMES D. STIRLING, Clerk of Stake.

CHURCH NEWS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will convene in the assembly hall, Salt Lake City, on Friday, February 1st, 1901, at 7 p. m. The ward clerks, and Elders' quorums that have not sent in their statistical reports for the year ending December 31, 1899, are required to bring them to this meeting without fail. The secretaries of the different organizations of the Stake are reminded to send in their reports as soon as possible. JAMES D. STIRLING, Clerk of Stake.

WOODRUFF STAKE CONFERENCE.

This quarterly conference, advertised to be held February 2nd and 3rd inst. is postponed indefinitely.

PRIMARY NOTICE.

The Primary officers' meeting will be held in the Temple building Saturday, February 2, 1901, at 3 o'clock. A good attendance is desired. The secretaries of the Primary are requested to report, will please do so as soon as possible, or hand them in at the meeting. ELLA W. HYDE, Secretary.

GRANITE STAKE.

The general Priesthood, and officers of the Relief Society, Y. M. C. A., and Primary association, of the Granite Stake of Zion will meet in the Farmers ward meeting house on Saturday, the 2nd day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. The High Council of said Stake will meet at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day in the same place. A full attendance of all interested is desired.

JORDAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Jordan Stake will be held at Sandy, Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 2nd and 3rd, commencing Saturday at 10 a. m. The Sunday afternoon meeting will probably commence at 2 o'clock.

HYRIN GOFF.

JAMES JENSON, Presidency of Stake.

Your Best Work

Cannot be done unless you have good health. You cannot have good health without pure blood. You may have pure blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now. You cannot realize the good it will do you unless you try it. Begin taking it today and see how quickly it will give you an appetite, strength and vigor and cure your rheumatism, catarrh or scrofula.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills, 25c.

Many a bright and happy household has been thrown into gloom and sorrow because of the death of a loved one from a neglected cold. BALLARD'S HORSEHOOD SYRUP is the great cure for coughs, colds and all pulmonary ailments. It is 25 and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

CONFERENCE PAMPHLET.

The verbatim report of the proceedings of the seventy-first semi-annual conference of the Church is now printed and for sale at the Deseret News office. The pamphlet also contains an account of the General Conference of the Deseret S. E. Union, held Oct. 7, 1900. Price per copy postpaid, 15 cents.

MUSIC LOVERS.

All who desire information of the address, etc., of Salt Lake's music-teachers, should consult the "Musicians' Directory," published on the Dramatic and Musical page of the Saturday "News."

HERBINE should be used to enrich and purify the blood; it cures all forms of blood disorders, is especially useful in fevers, skin eruptions, boils, pimples, blackheads, scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood impurity; it is a safe and effective cure. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

The properties of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT possess a range of usefulness greater than any other liniment. A day seldom passes in every household, especially where there are children, that it is not needed. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Traveling in Private Rooms.

Compartment sleeping car leaving Chicago daily at 8:40 p. m. via Pennsylvania Short Lines for Louisville and Cincinnati have cozy apartments affording the seclusion of private rooms. Detachable beds, 7 twice on show, and applied upon application by H. R. Dering, A. O. P. Agt., 248 South Clark St., Chicago.

THE ARTICLES OF FAITH.

Dr. Talmage's new book, written by appointment for four styles of binding, cloth \$1.00; leather \$1.50; leather gilt \$2.00; morocco gilt \$2.50. Special discount to Sunday schools, classes and quorums. For sale at the Deseret News.

25,000 TONS OF ICE.

We can deliver pure Park City ice at any railway point in Utah, in car lots, at lowest rates. Send orders at once to the reliable company that always has ice.

SALT LAKE ICE CO., J. C. LYNCH, Manager, Tel. 43, Salt Lake City.

ROSA BREAD

Everybody says it. Nothing beats it. Look for the label and ask your grocer for it every day. Health follows.

ARTISTIC JOB WORK

Printed out on about notice at the Deseret News. It is a shipment of new types and supplies just in. Our facilities for letter heads, bill heads, tags, envelopes, pads, etc., etc., are unequalled by any establishment in the West.

Wm. Broadbent, D. D. S., Expert Dentist, Western Dental Co., 32 Eagle Bldg.

No saw edge on our collar work.

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY.

For Over Fifty Years

Mass. Waspine & Acetone Soap has been used for children teething. It soothes the inflamed gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle.

Many of the blotches, pimples and other affections of the skin are caused by the failure of the liver and kidneys to cast off impurities, which remain in the system. HERBINE will stimulate the liver and kidneys, and cleanse the system of all impurities. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Whoever has suffered from piles knows how painful and troublesome they are. TABLET'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure piles. Price 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

WANTED.

WILL BUY CERTIFICATES CO-OP. Wagon Co's stock, covering five or less shares, for \$1.00 per share, for each share. Address W. P. O. Box 75, City.

A GOOD CANYASSER TO WORK ON

Good canvasser for the Relief Society of the Paris Art Portfolio in this city. References required.

DO YOU WANT WORK? DO YOU

Want help? Apply to the Employment Agency, 311 Main street. Telephone 69.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED CANYASSERS for the Relief Society of the Paris Art Portfolio in this city. References required.

A PURCHASER FOR A VARIED ASSORTMENT of second-hand goods and display and apply to the Deseret News, Salt Lake City.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

9 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 8x10 ROOMS, 6 blocks east of Main St. on 2nd South. A snap bargain if taken at once. Terms reasonable. Inquire 15 West 1st South.

A GOOD FARM OF 150 ACRES, ADJOINING the State of Idaho, 40 miles from Council Bluffs, Ia. Fenced, with house, corral and 55 acres under cultivation; price \$2,000. The Wilson-Sherman Co., owners, Salt Lake City.

40 ACRES OF LAND ALL UNDER CULTIVATION.

Barn, granary, water rights, 5 acres young orchard, on 10 miles southwest of city. Inquire for terms, 115 West 2nd South.

J. L. PERKES, 78 W. 2nd SOUTH.

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WESELL REAL ESTATE, THAT'S ALL.

Tuttle Bros., real estate, 149 Main Street.